

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

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[WHOLE NO. 19.]

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## FOURTH OF JULY.

Another anniversary of our independence is passed—that event which gave liberty to millions and which exhibited to an astonished world a political phenomenon unrecorded in its annals, has once more been celebrated. The olympic and Roman festivals formed important epochs in the history of Greece; they were instituted to unite and to harmonise the free states of that nation in which the moral, intellectual and physical character of man had attained its greatest perfection, and the celebration of the anniversary of our Independence more interesting to the human mind, much grander in the scale of political and moral importance, will also serve to cement that union, and to preserve the memory of that epoch which is confessedly the most sublime that has ever been witnessed by mankind. The politicians of antiquity and of modern times had never conceived in their visionary dreams of political happiness, a system of government like ours, so complete in all its parts—so calculated to secure the freedom and to perpetuate the happiness of man. Their systems were but the wild and brilliant dreams of imagination, occupied in the pursuit of novelty, and solicitous to dazzle and delight rather than to produce essential utility or practical benefit. The schemes of Plato, Moore, Harrington and Goodwin are only calculated for the closet, and cannot be reduced to practice; but the American government is a model of political perfection that has not been equalled and will never be surpassed. It stands proudly eminent as the sheet anchor of human happiness, by the superior security it affords to the social and political rights, and liberties of man. The day then that gave birth to such a system—so sublime in its character—so excellent in its organization—and so useful in its consequences, should be commemorated by the latest posterity. It has been thought, that however well the American government may be adapted to the tranquillity of peace—it is not calculated to restrain the shock of war—but experience has shown the absurdity of such opinions. We have just closed a war which the U. States single handed and alone, maintained against one of the most powerful nations in the world, and have not only sustained its shock, but have risen from the contest with renovated vigour and imperishable glory. We are the only free and happy nation on earth! What a cause of exultation,

what a sense of gratification and triumph. Let us look at the European world—What is its condition? Oppressed, manacled and enslaved—France, once the mistress of Europe, agitated to her centre—her treasury exhausted, her resources expended, and the mere vassal of Great Britain—England, grinding her subjects to the earth to bribe other powers—Russia calling out her cross and boors, the mere appendages of the soil, to gratify the whim or satisfy the ambition of her emperor.—Spain, sinking back into the night of ignorance and the gloom of superstition—ruled by an ideot and a tyrant—and thus of all the other powers of Europe—while we, surrounded by the blessings of Heaven, are enjoying the gifts of freedom, the happiness of peace, and the delights of independence—honored abroad, and happy at home—It is a condition for which we should offer up the ebullitions of gratitude—to HIM who wields the destinies of man—It is a condition peculiar to ourselves, and which we should labor to preserve with uncommon diligence and exertion.

“The following letter from JOHN ADAMS, on the day succeeding the *Declaration of Independence*, will evince the feelings of our countrymen at that moment. How true—how just—how really American are the sentiments contained in this letter! and after a lapse of forty years, we may add—how prophetic!!!”

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1776.

Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never was, or will be, decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, “*That these colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States.*”

The day is passed. The fourth day of July, 1776, will be a *memorable epoch* in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the *great anniversary festival*. It ought to be commemorated as the day of DELIVERANCE, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward, forever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm; but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure, that it will cost us to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet thro’ all the gloom, I can see the rays

of light and glory. I can see that the end is more than worth all the means, and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not.

I am, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

#### COMPENSATION BILL.

The act changing the mode of compensation to members of Congress seems to have produced great agitation in the public mind. Public meetings have been held in various parts of the United States, and legislative resolutions have passed expressive of disapprobation and censure. In New-York, but six of the members of last session have been re-elected—in Vermont, the federal party have agreed to drop their political friends—and in Georgia, the ferment has proceeded to such an extremity, that they have actually burnt in effigy those who voted for the measure.

This state of occasional fermentation is to be expected under a government, organized like ours; and is, perhaps, a state to be desired, as it indicates a vigilance and activity in the people, from whom all power emanates, conducive to the preservation of our liberties and essential to the salvation of the republic.—It is not our intention to enter into any discussion of this subject, but content ourselves with barely giving the leading arguments used by members on both sides of the question with their votes. We will, however, in addition, state some facts which are not generally known in relation to this business, and which equally apply to both parties. The members were paid in treasury notes which were sold from 7 to 10 per cent above par—the notes of the banks, north and south, they exchanged for district paper at a premium of 6 or 7 per cent more, and with part of the money of this district, which was thus received, the merchants, boarding house keepers, &c. were paid.—Some members though they came three weeks after the commencement of the session, charged the full time, (and some would not receive the increased compensation at all) no deduction being made, as we are informed, agreeably to the tenor of the law, on the ground, no doubt, that it was a case which could not be foreseen, therefore could not be provided against; not imagining the 14th congress would be the authors of the anomaly in legislation of passing an *ex post facto* law. When we have recapitulated the arguments, pro and con, the reader will be enabled to judge whether this measure was right or wrong. The advocates of the bill asserted that an annual allowance would facilitate the execution of public business—2d, that it would be a public saving, inasmuch as the sessions would be

greatly shortened, and the consequent expenses for contingencies, fuel, &c. avoided. 3d, that the value of money had diminished, and the price of commodities trebly increased, since the *per diem* allowance was originally fixed. 4th, that members could not afford to live at the seat of government on the old compensation, that it was impossible to bring their families at all without being wealthy. 5th, that great sacrifices were made by members of professional pursuits particularly in coming to congress, and it was but just they should be allowed some equivalent. And 6th, that it secured the members from executive influence.

On the other side, it was contended, 1st, that it was inconsistent with the dignity of the legislative body to become *salaried officers*. 2d, that the old compensation was sufficient for their support, and that they did not come to make money. 3d, that it was indelicate to legislate on their own business. 4th, that it was a violation of the compact made with their constituents first to agree to serve for six dollars, and then, when the power was in their hands, to raise the allowance to fifteen. 5th, that it looked too mercenary. And 6th, that the nation, just relieved from an expensive war, could not afford such an additional expense.

These are the principal arguments used on both sides of the question, and to the reader we shall leave to decide, which are the most powerful.—Before we give the votes, it will be necessary to observe, that when the bill was under discussion, against every proposition which tended to defeat it, there was always found an overwhelming majority, and that some members arose and advocated it with great warmth, till they found their votes were to be recorded, when they immediately wheeled about and opposed it with equal violence. The passage of the bill, however, it is believed, was gratifying to all—a few excepted.

We here insert the law itself as a curiosity in legislation. It defines the sum each is to receive, to be sure, but it puzzled the makers of the law themselves to ascertain from what time it was to take effect; and before the ink was fairly dry with which it was written, they found it necessary to apply to the attorney general for his opinion upon it, who decided the year should begin and end with the 3d of March, and that no member could be entitled to receive his pay until the political year should be completed. Some have enquired how congress is to be paid in case of an extra session, and whether it would be possible to convene them when they were to receive nothing for it, not even their expenses. As the law makes no provision for contingencies we are inclined to the opinion that

when an extra session becomes necessary it must be provided for in the same manner that other contingencies are.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America, in congress assembled,* That instead of the daily compensation now allowed by law, there shall be paid annually to the senators, representatives and delegates from territories, of this and every future congress of the U. States, the following sums, respectively: that is to say, to the president of the senate, pro tempore, when there is no vice-president, and to the speaker of the house of representatives, three thousand dollars each; to each senator, member of the house of representatives, other than the speaker, and delegate, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars; *Provided,* nevertheless, That in case any senator, representative or delegate shall not attend in his place at the day on which congress shall convene, or shall absent himself before the close of the session, a deduction shall be made from the sum which would otherwise be allowed to him, in proportion to the time of his absence, saving to the cases of sickness the same provisions as are established by existing laws. And the aforesaid allowance shall be certified and paid in the same manner as the daily compensation to members of congress has heretofore been.

[Approved, March 19th, 1816.]

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Dem. Rep.	Fed. Rep.	Dem. Rep.	Fed. Rep.
Alexander,	Atherton,	Adgate,	Baer,
Betts,	Bailes,	Barbour,	Boss,
Birdsell,	Bradbury,	Basett,	Cilley,
Calhoun,	Breckenridge,	Bateman,	Gaston,
Chappel,	Brown,	Bennett,	Goldsbrough,
Clarke N. C.	Champion,	Blunt,	Hale,
Clarke Ky.	Chipman,	Burnside,	Herbert,
Cleandermin,	Clayton,	Cannon,	Langdon,
Condict,	Cooper,	Clopton,	Lewis,
Conner,	Culpepper,	Comstock,	Lyon,
Crichton,	Davenport,	Crawford,	Mason,
Hardin, distl.	Gould,	Crocheron,	Stanford,
Henderson,	Grosvenor,	Cuthbert,	Strong,
Irving, N. Y.	Hopkinson,	Darlington,	Vose, and
Jackson,	Hulbert,	Desha,	Wilcox,—15.
Johnson, Ky.	Jewett,	Edwards,	
King, Va.	Kent,	Forney,	
King, N. C.	King, Mass.	Forsyth,	
Mavrant,	Law,	Glasgow,	
McLean, Ky.	Lovett,	Goodwin,	
McLean, O.	Marsh,	Griffin,	
Middleton,	Milnor,	Hall,	
Moore,	Mosley,	Hammond,	
Newton,	Nelson, Mass.	Hawes,	
Ormsby,	Noyes,	Huger,	
Parris,	Pickering,	Hungerford,	
Pickens,	Pitkin,	Iugham,	
Robertson,	Randolph,	Johnson, Va.	
Savage,	Reed,	Love,	
Sharp,	Sargeant,	Lowndes,	
Smith, Md.	Sheffy,	Lumpkin,	
Paul,	Smith, Pa.	Lyle,	
Taylor, S. C.	Stearns,	MacLay,	
Thomas,	Sturges,	McCoy,	
Throop,	Taggart,	Piper,	
Ward, N. Y.	Talbage,	Root,	
Wendover,	Tate,	Ross,	
Tho. Wilson,	Ward, Mass.	Smith, Va.	
Woodward,	Webster, and	Southard,	
Wright, and	Wheaton,—40.	Taylor, N. Y.	
Yates,—41.		Telfair,	
		Townsend,	
		Tucker,	
		Wallace,	
		Ward, N. J.	
		Whitcside,	
		Wild,	
		Wilkin,	
		Williams,	
		Willoughby,	
		Wm. Wilson, &c	
		Yaney,—52	

#### SENATE.

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Dem. Rep.	Fed. Rep.	Dem. Rep.	Fed. Rep.
Barry,	Dagget,	Chace,	Goldsbrough,
Bibb,	Dana,	Macon,	King,
Brown,	Gore,	Mason, Va.	Mason, N. H. &
Campbell,	Harper,	Ruggles,	Tichenor,—4.
Condict,	Horsey,	Sanford,	
Gaillard,	Hunter,	Taylor,	
Howell,	Thompson, and	Turner,	
Lacock,	Wells,—8.	Varnum, and	
Morrow,		Wilson,—6.	
Roberts,			
Talbot,			
Tait, and			
Williams,—13.			

#### RECAPITULATION.

##### House of Representatives.

Dem. Rep.	Fed. Rep.
Yeas, 41	Yeas, 40=81
Nays, 52	Nays, 15=67
Excess Nays, 11	Excess Yeas, 25 14 majority.
Yeas, 13	Yeas, 8=21
Nays, 9	Nays, 4=13
Excess Yeas, 4	Excess Nays, 4 8 majority.

#### CONNECTICUT ASYLUM.

At a meeting of the *Connecticut Asylum for the education and instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons* held at the State-House in Hartford, 24th June, 1816.

JOHN CALDWELL, Esq. *Chairman.*

HENRY HUDSON, *was chosen Sec'y pro tem.*

The following articles were adopted as by-laws for the government of the Society:—

ART. 1. The Connecticut Asylum for the education and instruction of Deaf and Dumb persons shall be established in the town of Hartford.

ART. 2. The annual payment of five dollars shall constitute the person who has paid since the act of incorporation or shall hereafter pay that sum, a member of the Society, for the year commencing at the annual meeting next subsequent to such payment: and the payment of fifty dollars a member for life. The payment of one hundred dollars, shall constitute the person who has paid, or shall hereafter pay that sum, a Director for life, and the payment of two hundred dollars a Vice-President for life.

ART. 3 The Society shall annually choose ten Directors, who, together with the Directors for life, shall manage the concerns of the Society. They shall choose a Clerk for the year. The Clerk shall record the doings of the board and lay them before the Society at their annual meeting.

ART. 4. The Society shall annually choose a President, eight Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and Secretary, who shall be *ex-officio* additional Directors of the Society. At every meeting of the Society or of the board of Directors, the President, or in his absence a Vice-President shall preside, or in the absence of both, a chairman to be chosen for that purpose. The Secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Society, and correspond in their name. All the officers of this Society shall be chosen by ballot.

ART. 5. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, receive the monies, pay the orders of the Directors and report to the Society the state of their funds at the annual meeting, present his accounts to the board of Directors when requested, and procure on accepting his office, bonds to



the satisfaction of the board, for the faithful execution of his trust.

ART. 6. The stated annual meeting of the Society shall be holden in the City of Hartford on the first Saturday after the second Thursday of May. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to call a special meeting of the Society, at the request of five of the Directors. Notice of all meetings of the Society shall be given in two news-papers printed in Hartford, at least two weeks previous to the proposed meeting.

ART. 7. The Directors shall meet in Hartford ten days after they shall have been chosen, and then by their own adjournments through the year. A majority of the board or six annual Directors with such other Directors as may be present shall constitute a quorum for business; but in case a quorum of the board does not meet the President, a Vice-President, the Secretary, or in their absence the members present may adjourn the meeting to some future time.

ART. 8. Alterations and amendments in these articles may be made by a majority of the members present, at an annual meeting of this Society or at a special meeting of the Society called for the purpose, and at no other.

ART. 9. A meeting of the Directors may at any time be called by the President or in his absence by a Vice-President, giving ten days notice by publishing the same in one of the news-papers in the City of Hartford.

The following Officers of the Society for the year ending at the annual meeting in May next were chosen:—

His Excell'y. JOHN COTTON SMITH, *President.*

JOHN CALDWELL, Esq.

DR. M. F. COGSWELL,

NATH'L TERRY, Esq.

DAN'L WADSWORTH, Esq.

Rev. Dr. DWIGHT,

CHAS. SIGOURNEY, Esq.

DAVID PORTER, Esq.

JOSEPH BATTEL, Esq.

JOSEPH ROGERS,

T. S. WILLIAMS, Esq.

SAMUEL TUDOR, Jr.

WILLIAM WATSON,

JOHN BUTLER,

JARED SCARBOROUGH, Esq.

JOSEPH TRUMBULL, Esq.

HENRY HUDSON,

DANIEL BUCK,

JAMES B. HOSMER,

At a previous meeting,

WARD WOODBRIDGE, *was chosen Treasurer.*

WM. W. ELSWORTH, Esq. *Secretary.*

Attest,

[Signed,] JOHN CALDWELL, *Chairman.*

#### HISTORICAL.

#### BACON'S REBELLION IN VIRGINIA.

(Concluded from page 281.)

The next forenoon, th' assembly being met in a chamber over the general court & our Speaker chosen, the govern'r sent for us down, where his hono'r with a pathetic emphasis made a short abrupt speech wherein were these words.

"If they had killed my grandfather and grandmother, my father and mother and all my friends,

yet if they had come to treat of peace, they ought to have gone in peace, and sat down."

The two chief comandars at the forementioned siege, who slew the four Indian great men, being present and part of our assembly.

The govern'r stood up againe and said "if there be joy in the presence of the angels over one sinner that repenteth, there is joy now, for we have a penitent sinner come before us, call Mr. Bacon; then did Mr. Bacon upon one knee at the bar deliver a sheet of paper confessing his crimes, and begging pardon of God the king and the govern'r. whereto (after a short pause) he answered "God forgive you, I forgive you, thrice repeating the same words; when Collo. Cole (one of the councill) said, "and all that were with him, Yea, said the govern'r and all that were with him, twenty or more persons being then in irons who were taken coming down in the same and other vessels with Mr. Bacon.

About a minute after this the govern'r starting up from his chair a third time said "Mr. Bacon! if you will live civilly but till next quarter court (doubling the words) but till next quarter court, he promise to restore you againe to yo'r place, there pointing with his hand to Mr. Bacons seat, he having been of the councill before these troubles, tho' he had been a very short time in Virginia but was deposed by the foresaid proclamacon, and in th' afternoon passing by the court door, in my way up to our chamber, I saw Mr. Bacon on his quondam seat with the govern'r and councill, which seemed a marveilous indulgence to one whom he had so lately proscribed as a rebel.

The govern'r had directed us to consider of means for security from th' Indian insults and to defray the charge &c. advising us to beware of two rogues amongst us, naming Laurence and Drumond both dwelling at Jamestown and who were not at the Pascataway siege.

But at our entrance upon businesse, some gentlemen took this opportunity to endeavor the redressing several grievances the country then labour'd under, motions were made for inspecting the publick revenues, the collectors accompts &c. and so far was proceeded as to name part of a comittee whereof Mr. Bristol (now in London) was and myself another, when we were interrupted by pressing messages from the govern'r to medle with nothing, untill the Indian business was dispatch't.

This debate rose high, but was overruled and I have not heard that those inspections have since then been insisted upon, tho' such of that indigent people as had no benefits from the taxes ground under our being thus overborn.

The next thing was a comittee for the Indian affaires, whereof in appointing the members, myself was unwillingly nominated having no knowledge in martiall preparations, and after our names were taken, some of the house moved for sending 2 of our members to intreat the govern'r wou'd please to assign two of his councill to sit with, and assist us in our debates, as had been usuall.

When seeing all silent looking each at other with many discontented faces, I adventur'd to offer my humble opinion to the speaker "for the comittee to form methods as agreeable to the sense of the house as we could, and report 'em whereby they would more clearly see, on what points to give the govern'r and councill that trou-

ble if perhaps it might bee needfull.

These few words rais'd an uproar; one party urging hard "it had been customary and ought not to be omitted; whereto Mr. Presley my neighbour an old assembly man, sitting next me, rose up, and (in a blundering manner replied) "tis true, it has been customary, but if we have any bad customes amongst us, we are come here to mend 'em which set the house in a laughter.

This was huddl'd off without coming to a vote, and so the committee must submit to be overaw'd, and have every carpt at expression carried straight to the governor.

Our committee being sat, the Queen of Pamunky (descended from Oppechankenuh a former Emperor of Virginia) was introduced, who entred the chamber with a comportment gracefull to admiration, bringing on her right hand an Englishman interpreter, and on the left her son a stripling twenty years of age, she having round her head a plat of black and white wampum peague three inches broad in imitation of a crown, and was cloathed in a mantle of dress'd deer skins with the hair outwards and the edge cut round 6 inches deep which made steings resembling twisted frenge from the shoulders to the feet; thus with grave courtlike gestures and a majestick air in her face, she walk'd up our long room to the lower end of the table, where after a few intreaties she sat down; th' interpreter and her son standing by her on either side as they had walked up, our chairman asked her what men she woud lend us for guides in the wilderness and to assist us against our enemy Indians, she spake to th' interpreter to inform her what the chairman said, (tho' we believed she understood him) he told us she bid him ask her son to whom the English tongue was familiar, and who was reputed the son of an English colonel, yet neither woud he speak to or seem to understand the chairman but th' interpreter told us, he referred all to his mother, who being againe urged she after a little musing with an earnest passionate countenance as if tears were ready to gush out and a fervent sort of expression made a harangue about a quarter of an hour often, interlacing (with a high shrill voice and vehement passion) these words "Tatapatomoi Chepiack, i. e. Tatapamoi dead Coll. Hill being next me, shook his head, I ask'd him what was the matter, he told me all she said was too true to our shame, and that his father was generall in that battle, where diverse years before Tatapatamoi her husband had led a hundred of his Indians in help to th' English against our former enemy Indians, and was there slaine with most of his men; for which no compensation (at all) had been to that day rendered to her wherewith she now upbraided us.

Her discourse ending and our morose chairman not advancing one cold word towards asswaging the anger and grief her speech and demeanour manifested under her oppression, nor taking any notice of all she had said, neither considering that we (then) were in our great exigency, supplicants to her for a favour of the same kind as the former, for which we did not deny the having been so ingrate, he rudely push'd againe the same question "what Indians will you now contribute, &c.? of this disregard she signified her resentment by a disdainfull aspect, and turning her head half aside, sate mute till that same question being press'd, a third time, she not returning

her face to the board, answered with a low slighting voice in her own language "six, but being further importun'd she sitting a little while sullen, without uttering a word between said "twelve, tho' she then had a hundred and fifty Indian men, in her town, and so rose up and gravely walked away, as not pleased with her treatment.

Whilst some daies passed in setting the quota's of men arms and amunicon provisions &c. each county was to furnish, one morning early a bruit ran about the town Bacon is fled Bacon is fled, whereupon I went straight to Mr. Lawrence, who (formerly) was of Oxford university, and for wit learning and sobriety was equall'd there by few, and who some years before (as Col. Lee tho' one of the councill and a friend of the govern'r inform'd me) had been partially treated at law, for a considerable estate on behalf of a corrupt favourite; which Lawrence complaining loudly of, the govern'r bore him a grudge and now shaking his head, said, "old treacherous villain, and that his house was searcht that morning, at day break, but Bacon was escaped into the country, having intimation that the governor's generosity in pardoning him, and his followers and restoring him to his seat in councill, were no other than previous wheedles to amuse him and his adherents and to circumvent them by stratagem, forasmuch as the taking Mr. Bacon again into the councill was first to keep him out of the assembly, and in the next place the govern'r knew the country people were hastning down with dreadfull threatnings to double revenge all wrongs shoud be done to Mr. Bacon or his men, or whoever shou'd have had the least hand in 'em."

And so much was true that this Mr. young Nathaniel Bacon (not yet arrived to 30 years) had a nigh relation namely Col. Nathaniel Bacon of long standing in the council a very rich politick man, and childless, designing this kinsman for his heir, who (not without much pannes) had prevailed with his uneasy cousin to deliver the forementioned written recantation at the bar, having compiled it ready to his hand and by whose means 'twas supposed that timely intimation was conveyed to the young gentleman to flee for his life, and also in 3 or 4 daies after Mr. Bacon was first seiz'd I saw abundance of men in town come thither from the heads of the rivers, who finding him restor'd and his men at liberty, return'd home satisfied; a few daies after which the govern'r seeing all quiet, gave out private warrants to take him againe, intending as was thought to raise the militia, and so to dispose things as to prevent his friends from gathering any more into a like numerous body and coming down a second time to save him.

In three or four daies after this escape, upon news that Mr. Bacon was 30 miles up the river, at the head of four hundred men, the govern'r sent to the parts adjacent, on both sides James river for the militia and all the men could be gotten to come and defend the town, express's came almost hourly of th' army's approaches, who in less than 4 daies after the first account of 'em att 2 of the clock entered the town, without being withstood, and form'd a body upon a green, not a flight shot from the end of the state house of horse and foot, as well regular as veteran troops, who forthwith possesst themselves of all the avenues, disarming all in town, and coming thither in boats or by land.

In half an hour after this the drum beat for the house to meet, and in less than an hour more Mr. Bacon came with a file of fusileers on either hand near the corner of the state house where the govern'r and council went forth to him; we saw from the window the govern'r open his breast, and Bacon strutting betwixt his two files of men with his left arm on Kenbow flinging his right arm every way both like men distracted; and if in this moment of fury, that enraged multitude had fallen upon the govern'r and council we of the assembly expected the same immediate fate; I stepped down and amongst the crowd of spectators found the seamen of my sloop, who pray'd me not to stir from them, when in two minutes, the govern'r walk'd towards his private apartm't. a coits cast distant at th' other end of the state house, the gentlemen of the council following him, and after them walked Mr. Bacon with outrageous postures of his head arms body and leggs, often tossing his hand from his sword to his hat and after him came a detachment of fusileers (muskets not being there in use) who with their cocks bent presented their fusils at a window of the assembly chamber filled with faces, repeating with menacing voices "we will have it, we will have it, half a minute when as one of our house a person known to many of them, shook his handkercher out at the window, saying you shall have it, you shall have it, 3 or 4 times; at these words they sate down their fusils unbent their locks and stood still untill Bacon coming back, they followed him to their main body; in this hubub a servant of mine got so nigh as to hear the govern'r's words, and also followed Mr. Bacon, and heard what he said, who came and told me, that when the govern'r opened his breast he said "here! shoot me, foregod fair mark shoot, often rehearsing the same, without any other words; whereto Mr. Bacon answer'd "no may it please yo'r hono'r we will not hurt a hair of yo'r head, nor of any other mans, we are come for a comission to save our lives from th' Indians, which you have so often promised, and now we will have it before we go.

But when Mr. Bacon followed the govern'r and council with the forementioned impetuous (like delirious) actions whilst that party presented their fusils at the window full of flaces, he said "Dam my bloud I'll kill govern'r council assembly and all, and then 'I'll sheath my sword in my own heart's bloud; and afterwards 'twas said Bacon had given a signall to his men who presented their fusils at those gasing out at the window, that if he should draw his sword, they were on sight of it to fire, and slay us, so near was the masacre of us all that very minute, had Bacon in that paroxysm of phrentick fury but drawn his sword before the pacifick handkercher was shaken out at window.

In an hour or more after these violent concussions Mr. Bacon came up to our chamber and desired a comission from us to go against the Indians; our speaker sat silent, when one Mr. Blayton a neighbor to Mr. Bacon and elected with him a member of assembly for the same county (who therefore durst speak to him) made answer, "twas not in our province, or power, nor of any other, save the king's vicegerent our govern'r, he press'd hard nigh half an hours harangue on the preserving our lives from the Indians, inspecting the publick revenues, th' exorbitant taxes

and redressing the grievances and calamities of that deplorable country, whereto having no other answer, he went away dissatisfied.

Next day there was a rumour the govern'r and council had agreed Mr. Bacon should have a comission to go generall of the forces, we then were raising, whereupon I being a member for Stafford, the most northern frontier, and where the war begun, considering that Mr. Bacon dwelling in the most southern frontier county, might the less regard the parts I represented, I went to Coll. Cole (an active member of the council) desiring his advice, if applicacons to Mr. Bacon on that subject were then seasonable and safe, which he approving and earnestly advising, I went to Mr. Lawrence who was esteemed Mr. Bacon's principall consultant, to whom he took me with him, and there left me where I was entertained 2 or 3 hours with the particular relations of diverse before recited transactions; and as to the matter I spake of, he told me, that th' govern'r had indeed promised him the command of the forces, and if his hon'r should keep his word (which he doubted) he assured me "the like care should be taken of the remotest corners in the land, as of his own dwelling-house, and pray'd me to advise him what persons in those parts were most fit to bear commands I frankly gave him my opinion that the most satisfactory gentlemen to govern'r and people, would be commanders of the militia, wherewith he was well pleased, and himself wrote a list of those nominated.

That evening I made known what had past with Mr. Bacon to my colleague Coll. Mason (whose bottle attendance doubled my task) the matter he liked well, but questioned the govern'r's approbation of it.

I confess'd the case required sedate thoughts, reasoning, that he and such like gentlemen must either command or be commanded, and if on their denials Mr. Bacon should take distaste, and be constrained to appoint commanders out of the rabble, the govern'r himself with the persons and estates of all in the land would be at their dispose, whereby their own ruine might be owing to themselves; in this he agreed and said "If the govern'r would give his own comission he would be content to serve under generall Bacon (as now he began to be intitled) but first would consult other gentlemen in the same circumstances; who all concurr'd 'twas the most safe barrier in view against pernicious designs, if such should be put in practice; with this I acquainted Mr. Lawrence who went (rejoicing) to Mr. Bacon with the good tidings, that the militia commanders were inclined to serve under him, as their generall, in case the governor would please to give them his own commissions.

Wee of the house proceeded to finish the bill for the war, which by the assent of the govern'r and council being past into an act the govern'r sent us a letter directed to his majesty, wherein were these words "I have above 30 years governed the most flourishing country the sun ever shone over, but am now encompassed with rebellion like waters in every respect like to that of Massanello except their leader, and of like import was the substance of that letter, But we did not believe his hono'r sent us all he wrote to his majesty.

Some judicious gentlemen of our house likewise penn'd a letter or remonstrance to be sent



his maj'tie setting forth the gradations of those crupcons, and two or three of them with Mr. Minge our clerk brought it me to compile a few lines for the conclusion of it, which I did (tho' not without regret in the watchfull times, when every man had eyes on him, but what I wrote was with all possible deference to the govern'r and in the most soft terms my pen cou'd find the case to admit.

Col Spencer being my neighbour and intimate friend, and a prevalent member in the council I pray'd him to intreat the govern'r we might be dissolved, for that was my first and shoud be my last going astray from my wonted sphere of merchandize and other my private concerns into the dark and slippery meanders of court embarrassments, he told me the govern'r had not (then) determined his intention, but he wou'd move his hono'r about itt, and in 2 or 3 dayes we were dissolved, which I was most heartily glad of, because of my getting loose againe from being hampered amongst those pernicious entanglem'ts in the labyrinth and snares of state ambiguities, and which untill then I had not seen the practice nor the dangers of, for it was observ'd that severall of the members had secret badges of distinction fixt upon 'em, as not docill enough to gallop the future races, that court seem'd dispos'd to lead 'em, whose maximes I had oft times heard whisper'd before, and then found confirm'd by diverse considerate gentlem'n vizt. "that the wise and the rich were prone to faction and sedition but the fools and poor were easy to be governed.

Many members being met one evening nigh sunsett, to take our leaves each of other, in order next day to return homewards, came Genl. Bacon with his hand full of unfolded papers and overlooking us round, walking in the room said "which of these gentlem'n shall I intreat to write a few words for me, where every one looking aside as not willing to meddle; Mr. Lawrence pointed at me saying "that gentleman writes very well which I endeavouring to excuse, Mr. Bacon came stooping to the ground and said "pray Sir do me the hon'r to write a line for me.

This surprizing accostm't shockt me into a melancholy consternation, dreading upon one hand, that Stafford county would feel the smart of his resentment, if I should refuse him whose favour I had so lately sought and been generously promis'd on their behalf; and on th' other hand fearing the govern'r's displeasure who I knew woud soon hear of it; what seem'd most prudent at this hazardous dilemma, was to obviate the present impending peril; so Mr. Bacon made me sit the whole night by him filling up those papers, which I then saw were blank comissions sign'd by the govern'r incerting such names and writing other matters as he dictated; which I took to be the happy effects of the consult before mentioned, with the comandars of the militia because he gave me the names of very few others to put into these comissions, and in the morning he left me with an hours worke or more to finish, when came to me Capt. Carver, and said he had been to wait on the Generall for a comission, and that he was resolved to adventure his old bones against the Indian rogues with other the like discourse, and at length told me that I was in mighty favour—and he was bid to tell me, that whatever I desired in the general's power, was at my ser-

vice, I pray'd him humbly to thank his hon'r and to acquaint him I had no other boon to crave, than his promis'd kindnesse to Stafford county, for beside the not being worthy, I never had been conversant in military matters, and also having lived tenderly, my service cou'd be of no benefit because the hardships and fatigues of a wilderness campaign would put a speedy period to my daies, little expecting to hear of more intestine broiles, I went home to Patomack, where reports were afterwards various; we had account that Generall Bacon was march'd with a thousand men into the forest to seek the enemy Indians, and in a few daies after our next news was, that the govern'r had sumoned together the militia of Gloucester and Middlesex counties to the number of twelve hundred men, and proposed to them to follow and suppress that rebell Bacon; whereupon arose a murmuring before his face "Bacon Bacon Bacon, and all walked out of the field, muttering as they went "Bacon Bacon Bacon, leaving the governor and those that came with him to themselves, who being thus abandon'd wafted over Chesepiacke bay 30 miles to Occomack where are two counties of Virginia.

Mr. Bacon hearing of this came back part of the way, and sent out parties of horse patrolling through every county, carrying away prisoners all whom he distrusted might any more molest his Indian prosecucon yet giving liberty to such as pledg'd him their oaths to return home and live quiet; the copies or contents of which oaths I never saw, but heard were very strict, tho' little observed.

About this time was a spie detected pretending himself a deserter who had twice or thrice come and gone from party to party and was by councill of warr sentenced to death, after which Bacon declared openly to him "that if any one man in the army wou'd speak a word to save him, he shou'd not suffer, which no man appearing to do, he was executed, upon this manifestation of clemency Bacon was applauded for a mercifull man, not willing to spill Christian blood, nor indeed was it said, that he put any other man to death in cold blood, or plunder any house; nigh the same time came Maj Langston with his troop of horse and quartered two nights at my house who (after high compliments from the generall) told me I was desired "to accept the lieutenantancy for preserving the peace in the s. northern counties Letwixt Potomack and Rappahannock rivers, I humbly thank'd his hon'r excusing myself; as I had done before on that invitation of the like nature at Jamestown, but did hear he was mightily offended at my evasions and threatened to remember me.

The govern'r made a 2d attempt coming over from Accomack with what men he could procure in sloops and boats, forty miles up the river to Jamestown, which Bacon hearing of, came againe down from his forest pursuit, and finding a bank not a flight shot long, cast up thwart the neck of the peninsula there in Jamestown, he stormed it, and took the town, in which attack were 12 men slaine and wounded but the govern'r with most of his followers fled back, down the river in their vessels.

Here resting a few daies they concerted the burning of the town, wherein Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Drumond owning the two best houses save one, set fire each to his own house, which ex-

ample the souldiers following laid the whole town (with church and state-house in ashes, saying, the rogues should harbour no more there.

On these reiterated molestacions Bacon calls a convention at Middle plantation 15 miles from Jamestown in the month of August 1676, where an oath with one or more proclamations were formed, and writts by him issued for an assembly; the oaths or writts I never saw, but one proclamation comanded all men in the land on pain of death to joine him, and retire into the wilderness upon arrivall of the forces expected from England, and oppose them untill they should propose or accept to treat of an accomodation, which we who lived comfortably could not have undergone, so as the whole land must have become an Acceldama if God's exceeding mercy had not timely removed him.

During these tumults in Virginia a 2d danger menaced Maryland by an insurrection in that province, complaining of their heavy taxes &c. where 2 or 3 of the leading malecontents (men otherwise of laudable characters) were put to death, which stifled the farther spreading of that flame, Mr. Bacon (at this time) press't the best ship in James river carrying 20 guns and putting into her his lieutenant generall Mr. Bland (a gentleman newly come thither from England to possess the estate of his deceased uncle late of the council) and under him the forementioned Capt. Carver formerly a commander of merch'ts ships with men and all necessaries, he sent her to ride before Accomack to curb and intercept all smaller vessels of war comission'd by the govern'r. coming often over and making depredations on the western shoar, as if we had been florreign enemies, which gives occasion in this place to digresse a few words.

Att first assembly after the peace came a message to them from the govern'r for some marks of distinction to be sett on his loyal friends of Accomack, who received him in his adversity which when came to be consider'd Col. Warner (then speaker) told the house "ye know that what mark of distinction his hon'r could have sett on those of Accomack unlesse to give them earmarks or burnt marks for robbing and ravaging honest people, who stay'd at home and preserv'd the estates of those who ran away, when none intended to hurt 'em.

Now returning to Capt. Carver the govern'r sent for him to come on shoar, promising his peaceable return, who answer'd, he could not trust his word, but if he would send his hand and seal, he would adventure to wait upon his hono'r which was done, and Carver went in his sloop well armed and man'd with the most trusty of his men where he was caress'd with wine &c. and large promises, if he would forsake Bacon, resigne his ship or joine with him; to all which he answer'd that "if he served the Devill he would be true to his trust, but that he was resolved to go home and live quiet.

In the time of this recepcion and parley, an armed boat was prepared with many oars in a creek not far off, but out of sight, which when Carver sail'd, row'd out of the creek, and it being almost calm the boat outwent the sloop whilst all on board the ship were upon the deck, staring at both, thinking the boats company coming on board by Carvers invitation to be civilly entertained in requitall of the kindness (they supposed he

had received on shoar, untill coming under the stern, those in the boat slipt nimbly in at the gun room ports with pistols &c. when one couragious gentleman ran up to the deck, and clapt a pistoll to Blands breast, saying you are my prisoner, the boats company suddainly following with pistolls swords &c. and after Capt. Larimore (the commander of the ship before she was prest) having from the highest and hindmost part of the stern interchang'd a signal from the shoar, by flirting his handkercher about his nose, his own former crew had laid handspikes ready, which they (at that instant) caught up &c. so as Bland and Carvers men were amazed and yielded.

Carver seeing a hurly burly on the ships deck, would have gone away with his sloop, but having little wind and the ship threatening to sink him, he tamely came on board, where Bland and he with their party were laid in irons, and in 3 or 4 daies Carver was hang'd on shoar, which Sir Henry Chicheley the first of the council then a prisoner, (with diverse other gentlemen) to Mr. Bacon, did afterwards ordaine against as a most rash and wicked act of the govern'r. he (in particular expecting to have been treated by way of reprizall, as Bacons friend Carver had been by the govern'r. Mr. Bacon now returns from his last expedition sick of a flux; without finding any enemy Indians, having not gone far by reason of the vexations behind him, nor had he one dry day in all his marches to and fro in the forest whilst the plantations (not 50 miles distant) had a summer so dry as stunted the Indian corn and tobacco &c. which the people ascribed to the pawawings i. e. the sorceries of the Indians, in a while Bacon dyes and was succeeded by his Lieuten't Genll. Ingram, who had one Wakelet next in comand under him, whereupon hasten'd over the govern'r to York river, and with him they artiled for themselves and whom else they could, and so all submitted and were pardoned exempting those nominated and otherwise proscribed, in a proclamation of indemnity, the principall of whom were Lawrence and Drumond.

Mr. Bland was then a prisoner having been taken with Carver, as before is noted, and in few daies Mr. Drumond was brought in, when the govern'r being on board a ship came immediately to shore and complimented him with the ironical sarcasm of a low bend, saying "Mr. Drumond! you are very welcome, I am more glad to see you, than any man in Virginia, Mr. Drummond you shall be hang'd in half an hour; who answered what yo'r hon'r pleases, and as soon as a council of war could meet, his sentence be dispatcht and a gibbet erected (which took up near two houses) he was executed.

This Mr. Drumond was a sober Scotch gentleman of good repute with whome I had not a particular acquaintance, nor do I know the cause of that rancour his hono'r had against him, other than his pretensions in comon for the publick but meeting him by accident the morning I left the town, I advis'd him to be very wary, for he saw the govern'r had put a brand upon him he (gravely expressing my name) answered "I am in over shoes, I will be over boots, which I was sorry to heare and left him.

The last account of Mr. Lawrence was from an uppermost plantation, whence he and flour others desperado's with horses pistolls &c. march'd away in a snow ancle deep, who were thought to



have cast themselves into a branch of some river, rather than to be treated like Drumond.

Bacon's body was so made away, as his bones were never found to be exposed on a gibbet as was purpos'd, stones being laid in his coffin, supposed to be done by Lawrence.

Near this time arrived a small fleet with a regiment from England S'r John Berry admiral, Col. Herbert Jefferies commander of the land forces and Collo. Morrison who had one year been a former govern'r. these, all three joined in commission with or to S'r William Barclay, soon after when a general court and also an assembly were held, where some of our former assembly (with so many others) were put to death, diverse whereof were persons of honest reputations and handsome estates, as that the assembly petitioned the governor to spill no more blood, and Mr. Presley at his coming home told me, he believed the govern'r would have hang'd half the country, if they had let him alone. The first was Mr. Bland whose friends in England had procured his pardon to be sent over with the fleet, which he pleaded at his tryall, was in the govern'r's pocket (tho' whether 'twas so, or how it came there, I know not, yet did not hear 'twas openly contradicted,) but he was answered by Coll. Morrison that he pleaded his pardon at sword's point, which was look'd upon an odd sort of reply, and he was executed; (as was talk'd) by private instructions from England the Duke of York having sworn "by God Bacon and Bland should dye."

The govern'r went in the fleet to London (whether by command from his majesty or spontaneous I did not hear) leaving Col. Jefferies in his place, and by next shipping came back a person who waited on his honor in his voyage, and until his death, from whom a report was whisper'd about, that the king did say "that old fool has hang'd more men in that naked country, than he had done for the murder of his father, whereof the governor hearing dyed soon after without having seen his majesty; which shuts up this tragedy."

#### APPENDIX.

To avoid incumbering the body of the foregoing little discourse, I have not therein mentioned the received opinion in Virginia, which very much attributed the promoting these perturbations to Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Bacon with his other adherents, were esteemed, as but wheels agitated by the weight of his former and present resentments, after their cholera was raised up to a very high pitch, at having been (so long and often) trifled with on their humble supplications to the govern'r for his immediate taking in hand the most speedy means towards stopping the continued effusions of so much English blood, from time to time by the Indians; which common sentiments I have the more reason to believe were not altogether groundless, because myself have heard him (in his familiar discourse) insinuate as if his fancy gave him prospect of finding (at one time or other) some expedient not only to repair his great losses, but therewith to see those abuses rectified that the country was oppressed with through (as he said) the forwardness avarice and French despotick methods of the govern'r. and likewise I know him to be a thinking man, and tho' nicely honest, affable, and without blemish, in his conversation and dealings, yet did he mani-

fest abundance of uneasiness in the sense of his hard usages, which might prompt him to improve that Indian quarrel to the service of his animosities, and for this the more fair and frequent opportunities offered themselves to him by his dwelling at Jamestown, where was the concourse from all parts to the govern'r. and besides that he had married a wealthy widow who kept a large house of publick entertain't. unto which resorted those of the best quality, and such others as business called to that town, and his parts with his even temper made his converse coveted by persons of all ranks; so that being subtle, and having these advantages he might with lesse difficulty discover mens inclinations, and instill his notions where he found those would be imbib'd with greatest satisfaction.

As for Mr. Bacon fame did lay to his charge the having run out his patrimony in England except what he brought to Virginia and of that the most part to be exhausted, which together made him suspected of casting an eye to search for retrieval in the troubled waters of popular discontent, wanting patience to wait the death of his opulent cousin, old Collo. Bacon, whose estate he expected to inherit.

But he was too young, too much a stranger there, and of a disposition too precipitate, to manage things to that length those were carried, had not thoughtfull Mr. Lawrence been at the bottom.

#### PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

*Pay Master General's Office,*

*Washington City, June 25, 1816.*

Information is hereby given to claimants for five years half pay, in addition to the notice issued from this office, dated the 9th of May, 1816—

That by the 1st section of the law therein referred to, the *widows* of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the regular army, rangers, sea-fencibles, volunteers and militia, excepting those of the regular army, who enlisted to serve for the periods of "five years" and "during the war," are, in their own right, as widows, entitled to five years half pay; provided the husband "died while in the service of the United States during the late war, or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or who shall have died at any time thereafter, in consequence of wounds received whilst in the service." Where there is no widow, or where she intermarries, the child or children, under sixteen years of age, are entitled to the said half pay pension.

That by the 2d section of the law of the 16th of April, 1816, where all the children of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regular army, who enlisted for five years or during the war, and who were "killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease, while in the service of the United States, during the late war," are under the age of sixteen, they are entitled to five years half pay, to commence on the 17th day of February, 1815: Provided, all claim, right, title and interest in and to the land, or land warrant, be, within one year from the 16th of April, 1816, relinquished, surrendered, and given up by their guardians. Evidence of guardianship, from under seal of the proper authority, must be produced,

and the guardian, at the time of receiving each payment, must show that the child or children be living.

ROBERT BRENT,  
*Pay Master General.*

#### RHODE-ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

The hon. general assembly of this state convened in this town on Tuesday last. At the opening of the session, his excellency the governor communicated the following message:

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and  
of the House of Representatives,*

Agreeably to an act of the general assembly, passed at last February session, the money received from the United States in reimbursement of the advance made by the state at the close of the war for the pay of the state troops in the U. States service, has been applied to the discharge of the loan made in September, 1814, and was received by the subscribers at the par of real money. The negotiation in this way was satisfactory to the subscribers, and saved to the state the depreciation on the money received from the U. States. In addition to the satisfaction we must feel, at having thus discharged our obligations to creditors, who, at a time of general despondency, had advanced money for the defence of the state; we have to congratulate ourselves on the condition of the general treasury. According to the report of the general treasury, at the May session, the amount on hand will be sufficient for all the current expenses; and may probably place it in the power of the general assembly either to postpone the annual state tax; or if the ordinary tax should be imposed, to make some provision for paying the interest on the old state debt, or for purchasing the principal, at an equitable price.

The competition with foreign nations in commerce and manufactures, produced by the restoration of the relations of peace among the European powers, has operated unfavorable upon those important interests in this country; and the beneficial results anticipated by some from the late commercial treaty with Great Britain, have not been realized. In addition to these circumstances, we still have to regret the fluctuating and depreciating condition of the bank paper mediums, of many of the states, the uncertain and unequal value of the different mediums, operates discouragingly upon the efforts of regular and honest industry, and has produced the effect of unequal taxation upon the states; though by the constitution all duties and taxes ought to be uniform throughout the U. States. The same causes have produced an inequality in payments to public creditors, none of whom can now obtain payment in paper, equal in value to specie.

However we may regret the existence of this state of things, it is not in our power to apply any remedy; they are evils, which the wisdom of the general government, aided by the increasing native resources of the country, and by a system of frugality in public expenditures, may in time remove.

Our prospects as to trade and manufactures are such as ought to induce a rigid economy in public and private affairs and a regular and systematic industry in all the occupations of life.

The changes which late events have produced, have probably tended to increase the number of

petitions for the insolvent act. The time of the assembly will be considerably occupied in hearing those petitions; and while they are extending the relief of the laws to cases of misfortune and real poverty, they ought to be careful that the profligate and fraudulent do not abuse their clemency, at the expense of the honest creditor.

Some amelioration has been formerly proposed of the law authorizing attachments to the full extent of all the debtor's property, and it has been thought that certain articles of absolute necessity for the comfortable upholding of life, should be exempted in favor of his family: if any regulation of this kind can be devised, not liable to the abuses of fraud, it might alleviate many cases of distress, and perhaps not prove injurious to the substantial rights of creditors.

Though we are called upon to humble ourselves before God, on account of his visitations in the coldness and dryness of the seasons, and in the alarming sickness with which many parts of our country have been afflicted; we have also to express our gratitude and thankfulness for his numberless favors and blessings; particularly for his goodness in awakening the people at large to a more serious attention to their spiritual interests, and in turning many from the error of their ways, to serve the living and true God.

All christian people will find consolation and renewed cause for acknowledgment of the divine goodness, in the restoration of a general peace.—The wars and fightings, proceeding from unruly passions of men, are the fruitful source of many of the greatest evils we have suffered, or still continue to feel; if men could view each other as brethren, and, as much as in them lies, would live peaceably with all, most of the evils I have alluded to, would be removed or mitigated.

The earth, cultivated by virtuous men, regarding each other in the temper of the gospel, would produce enough for the subsistence of its inhabitants; and habits of industry and good order would meet their sure reward. May it please the Almighty to avert far from us, and all other nations, the recurrence of the scenes of disorder, anarchy and bloodshed, which have deformed of late years the fairest portions of the globe; and continue to us all the blessings consequent upon the restoration of peace and tranquillity.

WILLIAM JONES.

Newport, June 17th, 1816.

#### STATISTICAL.

##### *Population, &c. of Austria.*

In the Indicature, a periodical work on statistics, politics, and history, published at Vienna by the Baron de Lichtenstein, there is the following statistical sketch, drawn from the best sources, of the provinces and population of the Austrian monarchy, as they stand since the Treaty with Bavaria on the 14th of April last:—

1. Austrian States; 1. The country below the Ens, in extent 364 5-10ths square miles, with 1,043,000 inhabitants. The country above the Ens, including the Inniviertel and the portions of the Hunsruckviertel, newly united, 203 6-10ths square miles, and 628,000 souls; the Duchy of Styria, 399 square miles, and 798,100 inhabitants; the duchy of Carinthia, 190 square miles, and 278,000 souls; the duchy of Carniola, with Idria, 190 square miles, and 377,000 souls; the county

and principality of the Tyrol, with the tribunal of Wells, and the lordships of the Voralberg, excepting that of Weiler, 514 square miles, and 692,000 souls; the duchy of Salzburg, without the districts of Luffen. Trisendorf, Titmanning, and Wagen, for the portions situated on the left bank of the rivers Salzach and Saal, 162 8-10ths square miles, and 164,000 souls.

2. States of Bohemia: the kingdom of Bohemia, with the districts of Egra and Asch, 951 4-10ths square miles, and 3,203,000 souls; the margravate of Moravia, with the Austrian part of the duchy of Silesia, 551 8-10ths square miles, and 1,702,000 inhabitants.

3. The Kingdom of Galicia, including the Buckovine and the district of Tarnopol, recently reunited thereto, 1514 square miles, and 3,645,000 souls.

4. The kingdom of Hungary, with the provinces and districts of the kingdom, of Scalvonja and Croatia, 4112 square miles, and 7,920,000 souls.

5. The Grand Duchy of Transylvania, with its annexed military frontier, 1046 8-10ths square miles, and 1,660,000 souls.

6. The Kingdom of Dalmatia, with the district of Ragusa and Cattaro, 304 square miles, 315,000 souls.

7. The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, divided into the governments of Lombardy and Venice, 830 4-10ths square miles, and 4,290,000 souls.

8. The countries of the Austrian military frontier in Croatia: 1. the commandeins of Carlstadt and Waradic, 231 square miles, and 295,000 souls. 2. The Bannat frontier, 47 3-10ths, square miles, and 95,000 souls. 3. The frontier province of Sclavonia, 135 square miles, and 230,090 souls. 5. The military frontier of Transylvania, 137,000 souls.—Total, 12,046 square miles, and 27,956,000 inhabitants.

#### FRENCH BUDGET, AS FINALLY ADOPTED.

##### ORDINARY EXPENSES.

	Francs.
Public debt { Perpetual debt Five per ct. consols Floating debt Pensions }	125,500,000
Civil List	25,000,000
Royal Family, (including the one million voted by the law of the 28th of March, 1816.)	9,000,000
Chamber of Peers	2,000,000
of Deputies	700,000
Foreign affairs, (including the 1,500,000 francs voted by the law of the 28th March, 1816.)	8,000,000
Interior (including the 5 millions of increase for the clergy)	51,000,000
Departmental expenses	28,980,520
War	180,000,000
Marine, including the invalid chest at 1,900,000 fr.	48,000,000
General Police	1,000,000
Finances	19,000,000
Interest of public securities	8,000,000
Negotiation expenses	12,000,000
Sinking Fund	20,000,000
Interest on royal bonds to expire	1,122,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>548,252,520</b>

##### ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

Direct taxes { Land Tax Personal & moveables Doors, windows Patents }	172,132,000 27,299,000 12,892,000 15,416,000
	227,729,000
Deduct losses and non-collections	4,554,380
	223,174,420
Twelve cents additional to the principal of the land and personal tax on the 50 cents. levied in 1815, destined to departmental expenses	23,986,520
Registrations and domains	114,000,000
Woods	20,000,000
Salt	35,000,000
Sundries—Lotteries, posts, and salt-works of the east	20,000,000
Indirect taxes	67,350,000
Tobacco and snuff	38,000,000
Custom duties	20,000,000
<b>BALANCE.</b>	
Ordinary receipts	570,454,940
Ordinary expenses	548,252,520
<b>Difference</b>	<b>22,202,420</b>

##### EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

1. War contributions	140,000,000
2. Expenses of maintaining men	130,000,000
3. Payments to the houses of counts Bentheim and Steinfurth	809,000
4. Re-payment of the half of 20 millions advanced by the departments for the clothing and equipment of foreign troops	10,000,000
5. Aids granted by the king to the departments which suffered the most during the military occupations of 1816	16,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>290,000,000</b>

##### BALANCE.

The extraordinary receipts, including the excess of the ordinary receipts are 201,243,141  
The extraordinary expenses

Difference in excess 543,111

##### EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

(Additional centime to be levied in 1815.)	
1. Thirty-eight additional centimes on the principal of the land-tax, the tax is on persons & moveables	75,779,930
10 centimes on doors and windows	1,289,000
5 centimes on patents	771,000
	77,839,930
Deduct for losses, &c.	1,559,799
	75,285,181

##### EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND RESOURCES.

2. 110 centimes on the total amount of patents 17,805,700 50 centimes on



the principal of doors and windows	6,446,000
10 centimes on the principal of the tax on persons and moveables	2,728,900
	<hr/>
	26,980,600
Deduct for losses, &c.	2,698,060
	<hr/>
	24,282,540
3. Securities (cantonments)	50,633,000
4. Deductions from salaries	13,000,000
5. Renunciation by the king on the civil list, for the departments which suffered most during the military occupation in 1815	10,000,000
6. Increase of the custom duties	20,000,000
7. Increase on the stamps and registration	26,000,000
8. Sums to be recovered on communal property sold up to this date	22,992,000
9. Sums to be recovered on woods sold up to this date	12,950,000
10. Sums to be recovered on the discounts of national domains	8,000,000
11. Sum to be taken on the supplementary vote of credit of six millions of annuities	5,000,000
	<hr/>
	269,140,721
Excess of the ordinary receipt above the ordinary expenses	22,202,420
	<hr/>
Total	291,343,141

*The following is an official statement of the public debt of the state of Massachusetts, reported by the treasurer, June 6, 1816.*

Six per cent stock, issued for loans for defence,	846,000 00
Five per cent funded debt,	540,213 51
Five per cent loans from the several banks,	130,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,525,213 51

## No. 2.

*Stock belonging to the Commonwealth.*

Balance of principal, 1st April, 1816, on certificate No. 4,352, 6 per cent U. S. stock, present value,	14,162 00
Balance of principal, 1st April, 1816, on certificate No. 3239, deferred 6 per cent U. S. stock, present value,	217,500 00
Certificate, No. 3345, 3 per cent stock,	249,760 20
Certificate No. 217, 6 per cent stock, new,	9,901 59
Certificate No. 364, 7 per cent stock, new,	9,328 00
Certificate No. 469, 7 per cent stock,	9,328 00
Certificate No. 1,250, 7 per cent stock,	19,766 00
Certificate No. 1,777, 7 per cent stock,	10,034 00
Reimbursement and interest due 31st December, 1814, on the two first above, unpaid,	19,268 59
Reimbursement and interest due 31st March, 1815, on the two first above, unpaid,	9,328 36
Stock in the Union Bank,	400,000 00
Stock in the Boston Bank,	600,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,668,354 74

*Exhibit of property, exclusive of lands, belonging to the commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

Balance of Robert Morris's bond,	4,479 25
Leonard Jarvis's notes,	3,270 00
W. Wetmore, J. Peck, and S. Waldo's notes,	23,127 82
B. Haskell, P. Gilman, and N. Fay's notes,	13,505 60
Jeffrey and Russell's,	276 01
W. and R. McFarland's note,	12 00
Waterman Thomas,	4,852 67
Silas Hazeltine's note to L. Jarvis, and endorsed,	528 96
J. J. J. and M. Clark, jr. and Wm. Mozzey's note,	142 69
Thomas G. Waite's note,	4,932 48
William Tudor's notes,	320 74
O. Phelps,	1,181 50
Leonard Jarvis's notes,	14,353 80
Benjamin Fisk's bond,	644 25
John Putnam's bond,	644 20
Daniel Eppes's bond,	1,293 15
Charles Blanchard's bond, small balance due,	438 08
Aaron Tufts and John Barker's bond,	1,206 52
Thomas Cobb's bond,	600 00
Joseph Treat's bond,	2,532 00
Isaac Chamberlain's note,	640 20
Exon vs. J. Peck, W. Wetmore and W. Tudor,	2,658 36
John Leavitt and Charles Leavitt's note,	94 38
Josiah Bachelder's note,	305 00
John Watson, Harry Prentiss, and B. Cheever's note,	6,684 51
Bonds and mortgages lodged by the solicitor, received of Skinner's bondsmen, balance due thereon,	16,709 47
	<hr/>
	\$ 105,477 59

The greater part of the above were given for lands, but the parties failing, the lands will revert to the commonwealth; and not more than \$20,000 thereof can probably ever be collected in money.

## No. 3.

*List of the salary officers of the state of Massachusetts, and their annual pay.*

His excellency the governor,	2,666 66
His honor the lieutenant governor,	533 34
His honor the chief justice,	3,500 00
Four associate judges, at \$3000 each,	12,000 00
Secretary and clerks,	5,800 00
Treasurer and clerks,	4,600 00
Attorney general,	2,000 00
Solicitor general,	2,000 00
Adjutant general and clerks,	3,500 00
Quartermaster general and clerks,	2,700 00
Reporter,	1,000 00
Judge Dawes,	750 00
State prison visitors,	300 00
Clerks of the senate and grants,	925 00
Clerk of the house and grants,	600 00
Reporter of debates, walcut, keeper of the state-house, messenger and assistants, and page,	4,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 46,875 00

*Schedule of expenditures and revenue of the state of Massachusetts.*

Salary offices brought forward,	46,875 00
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belonging  
to.

479 25  
270 00

127 82

505 60

276 01

12 00

852 67

528 96

42 60

32 48

20 74

81 50

53 80

44 25

44 20

93 15

68 08

96 52

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Committee on accounts roll,	80,000 00
Average of pay rolls, last 5 years,	58,000 00
Quartermaster general's department,	13,000 00
State prison,	10,500 00
Interest on 5 per cent stock,	27,500 00
Sundry balances to county treasurers, pensions, incidental expenses and grants,*	29,000 00
Interest on loans from banks, estimated as they now stand—\$130,000,	6,500 00
Interest on loan for defence,	50,760 00

Total of annual expenditure,	\$ 322,135 00
State tax,	133,333 33
Bank tax,	113,000 00
Bank dividend,	60,000 00

Total of annual revenue,	\$ 306,333 33
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\* In this item may be included certain expenses arising out of the war; but there is no evidence in the treasury office by which the exact amount can be ascertained.

The bank dividends are stated at 6 per cent, although during the war they did not produce so much.—[Portland Gaz.

RICHMOND, June 20.

#### ESTIMATE OF PRODUCE,

Received annually at New Orleans.

Cotton, bales	60,000	Lard, do.	250,000
Sugar, hhds.	11,000	Soap, boxes	10,000
Molasses, galls.	500,000	Candles, do.	2,000
Tobacco, hhds.	7,000	Tallow	
Bushels, carrots	10,000	Beeswax, lbs.	30,000
Flour, bbls.	75,000	Saltpetre, do.	50,000
Corn in the ear, bbls. }	60,000	Gunpowder, bbls.	4,500
Meal, do.	1,000	Linseed oil, do.	300
Rice, do.	9,000	Pot ashes,	
Beans, do.	3,000	Indigo, lbs.	7,000
Beef, do.	5,000	Kettles & Cast- ings, pints }	200,000
Pork, do.	4,000	Lead, cwt.	6,000
Bacon, lbs.	700,000	Shot, do.	1,000
Hemp, cwt.	3,000	Bark, tanners cords }	4,000
Yards, reels of 1,000 lbs. }	2,000	Nails, lbs.	50,000
Cordage, cwt.	5,000	Tar, barrels	7,000
Bailing, coils	3,000	Pitch, do.	3,000
Bagging, pieces	10,000	Rosin, do.	
Linen, coarse do.	2,500	Turpentine, do.	1,000
Whiskey, gals.	200,000	Masts and spars,	
Gin, do.	50,000	Plank,	
Taffia, do.	180,000	Staves,	
Rum, do.		Furs,	
Beer, barrels	1,000	Deer skins,	
Cider, do.	1,000	Hides,	6,000
Apples, do.	5,000	Bear skins,	4,000
Potatoes, do.	5,000	Hogs,	1,000
Butter, lbs.	10,000	Horses,	300

Compiler.

#### NEW-YORK ELECTION.

By the official canvass of the votes returned at the last election, we learn that Daniel D. Tompkins, the democratic candidate was elected by a majority of 6765 over Rufus King, the federal candidate. The following is the aggregate amount of votes in the several districts for governor and lieutenant governor.

	GOVERNOR. Tompkins.	King.	LT. GOVERNOR. Tayler.	Tibbets.
Southern dist.	7888	6783	7868	6752
Middle dist.	11241	9739	11205	9733
Eastern dist.	11108	10471	11099	10403
Western dist.	15175	11654	15114	11627
	45412	38647	45356	38514

Annual Census, of the Humane and Criminal Institutions in the city of New-York, collected by the attending minister, John Stanford, A. M.

#### ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Boys	51
Girls	42—93

#### CITY ALMS HOUSE.

Including 199 children out at nurses.	
White men	249
White women	297
White boys	227
White girls	192
Black men	21
Black women	46
Black boys	15
Black girls	6—1043.

#### CITY HOSPITAL.

Patients	224
Maniacs	77—301

#### DEBTORS PRISON.

In confinement including the Liberties—95

#### BRIDEWELL.

White men	104
White women	20
Black men	60
Black women	30—215.

#### STATE PRISON.

White men	441
White women	19
Black men	98
Black women	56—64

Total 2014

#### LITERARY.

Mr. Badger of this town, has just published "the Naval Temple, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794, to the present time; including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great Britain, and with Algiers; with elegant engravings, representing battles &c." The following is his description of the plates contained in the volume:

The frontispiece is a representation of the harbour and rock of Gibraltar, with the American squadron, consisting of thirteen vessels under easy sail, returning, (in sight of an English squadron) from a victorious cruise against the Algerines.

Plate second, is a vignette, emblematical of the title, representing the portico of a temple, the base of which is washed by the ocean, the top reaching the clouds. At a distance is seen an American frigate at anchor, the officers of which have arrived in her boat at the foot of the temple bearing the victorious tidings, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." Between the pillars and on the steps of the temple, stand two female figures re-

presenting America and Liberty, bidding welcome and bestowing honours on those worthies, who by their skill and valor have gained for themselves and their country, a name of imperishable renown. Within the vestibule, stands a figure representing Patriotism, baring his breast with one hand, in the other is a sword pointing towards those well earned laurels of our gallant Navy: his left arm resting upon the altar of patriotism, upon which is inscribed the names of our naval heroes.

Plate third, represents Capt. Sterrett in the schooner Enterprise, paying tribute to Tripoli in powder and ball, August, 1801. Page 17.

Plate fourth, is the first view of the memorable battle of Erie, in which is seen the intrepid Perry, passing in an open boat from the disabled Lawrence toward the Niagara, exposed to the deadly fire of a superior foe. Page 159.

Plate fifth, is the second view of the same glorious engagement. The cool and determined Perry is seen passing with his single ship through the enemy's line, pouring, in his turn, destructive broadsides on the now surrendering enemy. Page 160.

Plate sixth, represents the naval action on Lake Champlain, where modest M'Donough with his "Yankee cock boats" withstood for two hours and twenty minutes the fire of a vastly superior British fleet, and finally compelled them to surrender. Page 179.

Plate seventh, represents the battle of Plattsburgh, where fourteen thousand British troops, (Lord Wellington's invincibles included) being panick struck at the loss of their fleet, were routed and finally put to flight by a handful of American regulars, and two or three thousand Green Mountain volunteers. Page 245.

#### ACCOUNT OF POPE JOAN,

*Extracted from the work of a celebrated clergyman of the Church of England.*

I here insert, says this divine, the following extract, copied verbatim, by my own hand, from that scarce and curious old book, entitled, "The Nuremburgh Chronicle;" which was printed at Nuremburgh, 1493, in a popish city, by popish printers, and compiled by popish hands, no less than twenty-four years before the reformation by Luther.

"Johannes Anglicus," &c.

*Translation.*—"John, of English descent, but said to have been born at Mentz, obtained the popedom by sinister arts; for, she palmed herself upon the world as a man, when, in reality she was a woman. In her youth, she accompanied a learned lover of hers to Athens; and there, by attending the lectures of the best literary professors, she made so great a progress in erudition, that, on her arrival in Rome, she had few equals, and no superiors, in all kinds of theological knowledge. By her learned lectures, and by her masterly disputations, she acquired so much esteem and authority, that on the death of Leo, she was by universal consent, (as Martinus affirms,) created pope. Some time after her elevation to the pontifical dignity, she became criminally familiar with one of her domestics, and pregnancy was the consequence. She took care, by every precaution, to conceal this circumstance, as long as possible; until, at last, as she was walking (in public procession)

to the Lateran Church, (in Rome) she was suddenly seized with labor pains, and brought forth her infant, in that part of the street which lies between the theatre and the church of St. Clement. She died on the spot; having held the popedom two years, one month, and four days. Some writers affirm, that, to this very day, whenever the pope walks in procession to the Lateran church, he constantly goes thither, by another way, to avoid reviving the memory of the above mentioned detestable event; and that in order to prevent a similar imposition, (that is, in order that the infallible church may not again mistake the sex of her popes) the new elected pontiff is properly examined by the Junior deacon, at the time of his holiness's first enthronement in St. Peter's chair—

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This said Mrs. Joan, (who called herself John VIII.) was successor in the popedom to Leo IV. who died A. D. 855: and she, herself, was succeeded by Benedict III. Was not this pope, at least, the "Whore of Babylon?"

#### FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

*Extract of a letter from an American officer to his friend in Richmond, dated U. S. Ship Constellation, Bay of Algiers, April 13.*

"We have been on the eve of a most daring and glorious expedition. In consequence of misunderstandings respecting the prizes captured by the squadron under com. Decatur's orders, the Dey expressed great dissatisfaction, accompanied with a threat of rejecting the treaty existing between the United States and Algiers. We were on the pinnacle of expectation. Commodore Shaw had planned and prepared an expedition of boats; the object of which was the destruction of the Algerine squadron in the Mole. Capt. Gordon was to lead us; and we were ardently and anxiously awaiting the moment which was to afford so brilliant a prospect for distinction. Yet the Dey was well aware of the spirit and enterprise which characterized the nation he had to deal with. He assured the commodore, (who now suffered none of his boats to approach the shore, unless under the protection of the white flag,) that nothing was further from his intention than measures of hostility. He wished the affair to meet the decision of our government, confident that it would terminate satisfactorily to both parties.

"After the capture of the Algerine frigate and brig, they were sent to Carthage. No sooner had peace been declared between the United States and Algiers, and the prizes were delivered up to their original owners, than the brig was seized by the Spaniards, under the plea that she was captured within their waters. This measure was sanctioned by the Court of Madrid.

"The Dey is a shrewd and penetrating man, yet in the prime of life, and exempt from most of those vices which are the general characteristics of his countrymen. He entertains an exalted opinion of the Americans—more so than of the English. The Dutch and Spaniards he holds in contempt; the rest of the world at defiance. Considering the unbounded authority he possesses, and the horrid example of his predecessors, he may be styled an humane man. Uninterrupted in his career by the English, he lords the Mediterranean. His squadron, which is his most formidable instrument, consists of five frigates, five corvettes,



three stout brigs, besides gun-boats and row galleys; and while he can keep in with his Janissaries, he has nothing to disturb him in the enjoyment of his power.

We found here the English squadron under Admiral Lord Exmouth, consisting of the Royal 98, Leviathan, Bombay, Berwick, Ajax and Montague, 74's, Clorinde and Tagus frigates, besides a 22 gun ship, and five gun-brigs and bomb-vessels. This formidable force was acting under the immediate orders of the King of Sardinia, and the avowed object of the expedition was the release of all Christians in captivity among the Barbary powers. They effected the release of 500 poor wretches at the enormous ransom of \$500 and \$1000 per man.

"The scene I witnessed on their embarkation was calculated to excite every tender feeling of the heart. Some had been half their lives in bondage—and the various emotions of frantic joy and inexpressible gratitude, portrayed in their countenances, can only be conceived. Some were cheering, shouting, betraying their joy in a thousand childish and extravagant gestures, while others appeared bewildered by their sudden change of situation, fearful that it could not be reality.

"The English are certainly a brave and generous people; yet with half that force Decatur would emancipate every Christian in Barbary, and knock their towns about their ears to boot. Would to God it had been left to our navy to effect the glorious purpose. I am confident there is not an officer or sailor who would not cheerfully risk his last drop of blood in such a cause.

"The town and country about Algiers present a beautiful appearance as you approach them from the sea. All that taste and fancy could suggest, seems displayed in the marble palaces and gardens, which are interspersed throughout the country. The fresh verdure of vegetation contrasted with the snow which covers the tops of the high range of mountains bordering richest vallies in the rear of the town, forms a pleasing and delightful scenery. Still beyond this range to the S.E. of Algiers, can be just discerned old Atlas, majestically rearing his venerable top above the others.

"The interior of the town of Algiers is as disagreeable as accumulated filth and narrow streets can render it. The houses are extremely high and generally connected by small arches thrown across from one side of the street to the other; so that the poor passenger is impervious either to sun or air. I never was so harassed, or so completely tired of any place in my life; and saw nothing, which afforded either pleasure or gratification, except a collection of lions and leopards, 14 in number, intended as a present to the Grand Seigneur. The ladies (that is, such as have charms enough to render them dangerous, never appear abroad, but confine their promenades to the terraces of their respective dwellings." [Enquirer.

Extract of a letter dated Bordeaux, May 17, 1816.

"This country is in rather a worse state than when I last wrote you—there have been some serious movements at Grenoble. It appears the leaders of the patriots in that quarter were too precipitate \*\*\*\*\* Two hundred, it is said, of the patriots, were left on the field of battle, and about twelve hundred were taken prisoners and put to death by a fusilade, without trial—such

is the report. What the real state and extent of the affair has been, we do not know; we are kept so completely in the dark.

"We have had to-day an uproar on the exchange in this city—it appears, notwithstanding the solemn promises of the legitimate Bourbons to the contrary, contained in their proclamations on entering France, that the *droits reunis*, so obnoxious under Napoleon, is to be re-established, and that on the 20th of the present month, this law, which is now more oppressive than under the emperor, is to go into operation in this city. There was a general hue and cry against it on the exchange, and against the powers that be, for a want of faith—"a bas les droits reunis and its authors," was vociferated by every one, as loud as their lungs would permit. The exchange was immediately shut by an armed force, and the merchants driven home like hogs to their hovels—so unpopular are the *legitimates* now becoming, that even in this royal city, or, what is better, *English city*, the greater portion of the population begin to curse the coming and second coming of Louis, whom they now call the Messiah of destructive politics.

"George Canning the famous is now here; it is said by the patriots, that he has already concluded a treaty with the ruling party, for the establishment of a separate government, in this section of France, in case the Bourbons should be forced out of Paris.

"Mr. Wilson, a very worthy man of Baltimore, who was lately named consul for *Nantz* or *L'Orient* by our government, has been told by the duke of Richelieu, through the prefect of his department, that his politics are so obnoxious, that he cannot be acknowledged in that capacity! When consuls are to be sent to France in future, it will be useless to send any one whom the English minister at Washington disapproves, for his letters will prevent any *exequatur*.

"Our consul here is to embark next month—his furniture is now selling off; he is making his arrangements for that purpose. He has had a sorry time of it here under this *regular government*. The treatment he has experienced would disgrace the government of Algiers.

"I can send you no papers, for I take none, nor do any of my neighbors; they are so barren and servile that they are to be found only in the coffee houses. English papers are prohibited, and American papers we get only now and then by stealth."

#### SUMMARY—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

*England.*—It is said that retrenchment is now the tone in this country—One nobleman has put down 4 carriages and discharged 12 servants—She has now 7 armed vessels on Lake Erie and is preparing to build more—Numerous emigrations are daily taking place from England to the U. States, among whom are many courteous men of wealth—Serious disturbances have taken place in this country in consequence of the lowness of wages. A new coinage had been commenced at the mint; to include gold and silver. The gold coin to consist of 20 shilling pieces, and the silver to be of one shilling. It is remarkable that coins of these convenient denominations have never been issued before. Intelligence has been received from Major Peddie, who commands the expedition for exploring the interior of Africa, by way of the Ni-

ger, to March 15. He was then at Senegal, where he was to remain until September on account of the rainy season, but would be employed in the mean time in making preparations and collecting information. Another expedition is to proceed by the way of the river Congo, and the two are intended to meet in the interior of the continent.

*France.*—They have tried in Paris, Lieut. Gen. Desnouettes, now in Philadelphia, on various charges, and sentenced him to death. It is stated that every thing is tranquil in France, and that there is no agitation in any department but that of L'Isore, which is declared in a state of siege. It is probable there will be no counter-revolution in that country—Mr. Lee, our consul, has left Bordeaux for the U. S. The Grenoble insurrection continues to occupy the French papers. 20 rebels were shot in one day—Dedier was the chief—20,000 francs are offered for his apprehension. Fourteen young women were to be married, at the expense of the city of Paris, on the day of the duke of Berri's marriage, each to receive a dowry of 12,000 francs. *The Messager des Chambres*, an evening paper, has been suppressed by order of the police. An embassy from the Sophi of Persia, has arrived in France.

*Austria.*—The uxorious old Emperor of Austria is looking out already for another partner; and has fixed his imperial eye on the fair daughter of the King of Saxony.

*Prussia.*—35 villages in Marienburg, 49 in Triegenhoff, and 17 in Elbing, have been entirely inundated.

*Spain.*—This country seems to be uneasy about West Florida, she growls at our having possession of it, and claims it as hers—It may lead to a war—A Spaniard named Jose Florantine Hara, 27 years old, was lately executed in the Havana for murdering a Spanish justice of the peace. He confessed that the last was the 17th murder he had in the course of his short career, committed.

*Quebec.*—There has been a heavy fall of snow in Canada from the 6th to the 10th June, accompanied with severe frosts. Birds that had never before been found but in distant forests, fled to the cities—swallows disappeared—many of the sheep recently shorn, died of cold, and the young leaves fell from the trees—this weather has been experienced in different parts of the U. States.

#### DOMESTIC.

Mr. Savage of Boston, has invented a loom to be worked by steam or water. It is said that it weaves woollen cloths 3 yds. wide, and the largest cotton sheets without a seam. The convention of Indiana has consented to become a state, and is now preparing a constitution. The water has entirely receded from Orleans, and very little injury has been sustained. The secretary of the treasury and navy have left the city. The French ambassador, Hyde de Neuville, has gone to visit the president in Virginia. The Richmond Enquirer says that the crops of wheat are fine in that state—some of it which was cut on the 8th June, weighs 66lbs. to the bushel. In Richmond near 1600 shares of N. Bank stock were taken in two days.

The legislature of New Hampshire have repealed the judiciary acts. The electors and members of congress in that state are to be chosen by general ticket in November next. The remainder of the crew of the U. States frigate Essex who were wounded in the action with the British frigate

Phoebe and sloop of war Cherub in the bay of Valpairaiso, have arrived at New York—they are, Joshua Whipple, Wm. Coles (with the loss of his leg) Wm. Whitney, (thigh broke and wounded in the side) and Peter Codington, (wounded in the head.) A horse thief was shot on the mountain, near Willksbarre, Pa. on the 28th June, in endeavouring to escape from his pursuer—The ball passed through his head.

NORTHAMPTON, June 26.

Monday last was the hottest day we have experienced the present season. The thermometer at 2 o'clock, P. M. stood at 102 in the shade on the northeast side of the house. Yesterday, it was down to 55.

#### Our Mission to France.

The hon. Albert Gallatin, our minister to the court of France, sailed with his suit on board of the United States sloop of war Peacock, Captain Rodgers, from New-York, on the 12th ult.

#### VASE FOR GEN. JACKSON.

We had the satisfaction of exhibiting in our office this morning, (says the Southern Patriot of the 19th inst.) the elegant vase intended as a present to Gen. JACKSON, by the Ladies of South Carolina. It was received by the *Georgia Packet*, arrived last evening from Philadelphia. It is not in our power to do justice to the appropriate design and exquisite execution of this specimen of art. A slight description, however, is attempted.

The body of the Vase is about 15 inches high, mounted on a pedestal of 5 inches—the width from handle to handle 16 inches. The proportion and harmony of its parts strike the eye at a single glance. The supporters are four eagles' claws—on three sides of the pedestal are eagles in baso-relievo. On the front is a sketch of that GREAT BATTLE, which throws all other victories into shade, and above it the expressive words

"EIGHTH OF JANUARY, 1815."

On each corner of the pedestal is a spread eagle, in *frosted silver*, grasping a thunderbolt. The vase then rises with a bold swell, and of a polish equal to the most perfect mirror—ornamented on the border, with a circle of laurel. The handles are two curled serpents, terminating in a double head. On one side of the vase are the arms of S. Carolina;—on the other, this inscription;

"Presented by the Ladies of South-Carolina to Major General Andrew Jackson."

The cover is of polished silver surmounted with a large spread eagle, in frost, resting on a ball and cannon. The beauty of this elegant piece of workmanship, consists, not only in the minute perfection of its parts—but in the general and striking effect produced upon the beholder from the harmony of the whole. The polish of the work is such, that all its ornaments are *multiplied by reflection*—and gives it a richness beyond description.

The weight of the whole is 14lb. 10oz.—The workmanship is by Fletcher and Gardiner, of Philadelphia.—The design and execution do honor to the artists, and the object for which it is intended by the enlightened fair of South-Carolina, must be as gratifying to our state, as it can be to the hero for whose honor it was designed.